

4300. By Mr. BROOKS of Pennsylvania: Petition of Woman's Club of York, Pa., favoring the immediate passage of House bill 10925, for the protection of maternity and infancy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4310. By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: Papers to accompany House bill 14687, granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bunion; also papers to accompany House bill 14688, granting an increase of pension to James W. Bess; to the Committee on Pensions.

4311. By Mr. CARSS (by request): Petition of sundry citizens of the State of Minnesota, favoring laws that will prohibit the smoking of tobacco in public; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4312. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of National Art Club of New York, opposing the passage of House bill 12466; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

4313. Also, petition of executive committee of the Railway Mail Association, protesting against the secret advisory committee; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4314. By Mr. ESCH: Petition of executive committee of the Railway Mail Association, protesting against the secret advisory committee; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4315. By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of the National Sewing Machine Co., of Belvidere, Ill., favoring 1-cent drop-letter postage; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4316. Also, petition of the La Salle (Ill.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring amendment of sections 204, 214, and 234 of the revenue act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4317. Also, petition of the Streator (Ill.) Federation of Parent and Teachers' Clubs, favoring the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4318. Also, petition of 863 citizens of La Salle County, Ill., protesting against the occupation of German territory by semi-civilized French troops from Africa; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4319. By Mr. GOODALL: Petition of Woman's Literary Union of Portland, Me., in favor of Sheppard-Towner maternity and infant-welfare bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4320. By Mr. HERNANDEZ: Petition of New Mexico Wool Growers' Association, favoring the truth in fabric bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4321. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, favoring a credit system for live-stock producers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4322. Also, petition of New Mexico Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, urging all Indian live stock to be kept on reservation; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

4323. Also, petition of New Mexico Wool Growers' Association, favoring tariff revision; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4324. Also, petition of sundry citizens of New Mexico, urging the passage of House bill 10373, to pay all ex-soldiers who served in the late war \$500; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4325. Also, petition of New Mexico Wool Growers' Association, favoring an extension of loan by the Federal Reserve Board and asking more liberal financial policy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4326. Also, petition of New Mexico Wool Growers' Association, favoring an extension in return limit of transportation and protesting against importation of meat animals and their products; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4327. Also, petition of New Mexico Wool Growers' Association, protesting against any raise in grazing fees on the national forest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

4328. By Mr. KIESS: Petition of evidence in support of House bill 14565, to increase the pension of Rebecca Zellars; evidence in support of House bill 9192, to increase the pension of Harriet J. Bailey; evidence in support of House bill 14563, granting a pension to Martha J. Colestock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

4329. By Mr. McARTHUR: Petition of Oregon Mohair Coat Association, favoring a tariff of 25 cents per pound on raw mohair; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4330. By Mr. MONAHAN of Wisconsin: Petition of the chairman Dane County League of Women Voters, recommending the enactment of the Sheppard-Towner bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4331. Also, petition on behalf of Woman's Club of Monroe, Wis., protesting against inclusion of national parks and monu-

ments in the provisions of the Federal water-power act of June, 1920; letter from chairman Dane County League of Women Voters, recommending enactment of Sheppard-Towner bill; to the Select Committee on Water Power.

4332. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of Railway Mail Association, Washington, D. C., protesting against the secrecy in connection with the work of the advisory committee to the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4333. By Mr. SINCLAIR: Petition of the P. E. O. Society, Dorcas Society, and Monday Club, all of Dickinson, N. Dak., for the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill; also the Home Economics Club, of Ryder, N. Dak., for the same bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4334. Also, petition of the Monday Club and P. E. O. Society, of Dickinson, N. Dak., for the protection of our national parks; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

4335. By Mr. STINESS: Petition of Lithuanians of Providence, R. I., urging recognition of the Republic of Lithuania; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4336. Also, petition of Fruit Hill Women's Club, New Providence, R. I., favoring the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4337. Also, petition of conference of Jewish organizations in Providence, R. I., protesting against further restrictions on immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

4338. By Mr. TAGUE: Petition of Charles P. Nunn; S. W. Bridges & Co. (Inc.); Fred M. Blanchard; Hollowell, Jones & Donald; Rope Eddy Co., all of Boston, Mass., favoring a revision of the tax laws of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4339. Also, petition of J. T. Meader Co. (Inc.); Sutcliffe & Co. (Inc.); Boston Wool Trade Association; W. L. Montgomery & Co., all of Boston, Mass., favoring a revision of the tax laws of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 9, 1920.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we have come together as the representatives of a people whose Lord is the living God. All that adds meaning to life, all that hath set the standard of honor, all that has given glory to labor comes from Thy inspiration. Thou hast held us in the hollow of Thy hand.

We have set apart this morning hour to make mention of the name of a great statesman, to record with loving remembrance those qualities of heart and mind that enabled him to make an impress upon this great Nation.

We thank Thee for all the elements of manhood that have ever entered into the leadership of this great Nation of ours. We pray Thee to continue Thy blessing and that Thou wilt stir the highest qualities of life within us, that we may still follow the guidance of God in all our affairs and receive from Thee Thy constant approval. For Christ's sake. Amen.

MILES POINDEXTER, a Senator from the State of Washington, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (H. R. 13264) to provide for the award of a medal of merit to the personnel of the merchant marine of the United States of America, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (H. R. 10311) to further amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, and amended by the act approved March 3, 1913, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

CREDENTIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a certificate of the Lieutenant and acting governor of the State of Colorado, certifying to the election of Samuel D. Nicholson as a

Senator from that State for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1921, which was ordered to be filed and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF COLORADO.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 2d day of November, 1920, Samuel D. Nicholson was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Colorado a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years beginning on the 4th day of March, 1921.

Witness: His excellency our lieutenant and acting governor, George Stephan, and our seal hereto affixed at Denver this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1920.

GEORGE STEPHAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

By the lieutenant and acting governor.
[SEAL.]

JAMES R. NOLAND,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a certificate of the governor of Illinois, certifying to the election of WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY as a Senator from the State of Illinois for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1921, which was ordered to be placed on file and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Springfield.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1920, WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY was elected a Senator from this State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1921.

Witness: His excellency, our governor, Frank O. Lowden, and the great seal of State hereto affixed at Springfield this 6th day of December, A. D. 1920.

FRANK O. LOWDEN.

By the governor:
[SEAL.]

LOUIS L. EMMERSON,
Secretary of State.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXPENDITURES OF OPERATIONS UNDER BOND ACTS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in pursuance of law, a report of expenditures made under the first and second Liberty bond acts in connection with the various Liberty and Victory loans, war-savings certificates, certificates of indebtedness, and purchase of obligations of foreign governments, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CLAIM OF INDIANS IN OREGON.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report upon the merits of the claim of the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation, in Oregon, to additional land arising from alleged erroneous surveys, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PUBLICATIONS ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Federal Board for Vocational Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement concerning publications, their cost, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

WAR MINERALS RELIEF COMMISSION (S. DOC. NO. 342).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the report of the War Minerals Relief Commission to and including December 4, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing expenditures of the appropriation, "Miscellaneous expenses, Department of Agriculture, 1920," which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PUBLICATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the publications received and distributed by the department during the year 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture showing receipts for the fiscal year 1920 from the sale of useless documents and publications, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing sums allotted to the Bureau of Chemistry which were used during the fiscal year 1920 for compensation or expenses of persons employed by State, county, or municipal governments, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

FOREST SERVICE COOPERATIVE WORK.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of contributions on account of cooperative work with the Forest Service and the amount refunded to depositors, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

PURCHASE OF SEEDS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to purchase of seeds, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all typewriters and other labor-saving devices exchanged during the fiscal year 1920 in part payment for new machines, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the names of all persons employed, their designations, and rates of pay in the Bureau of Animal Industry for the suppression of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases of domestic animals during the year 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

PURCHASE OF VEHICLES, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles and motor boats purchased by that department during the fiscal year 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

INCREASED COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing the number of employees receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum during the first four months of the fiscal year, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a schedule of useless papers accumulated in the files of that department, and asking for action looking to their disposition, which was referred to the Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments to be appointed by the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. WALSH of Montana and Mr. FRANCE members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital showing the detailed expenditures for the maintenance of the hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of a letter from the surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital showing expenditures of appropriations for salaries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a letter from the surgeon in chief of Freedmen's Hospital giving a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ROAD ACROSS PAPAGO INDIAN RESERVATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in pursuance of law, a copy of a report relative to the necessity of constructing a road between Ajo and Tucson across the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

IRRIGATION FROM LOWER COLORADO RIVER.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a preliminary report by the Director of the Reclamation Service regarding irrigation from the lower Colorado River, with particular reference to the Imperial Valley, California, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the disbursement of a portion of the proceeds of the public lands for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

RENTALS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on rentals of Government-owned property in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

TRAVEL ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing in detail what officers or employees of the Department of the Interior have traveled on official business outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of expenditures made by that department and charged to the contingent expenses of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized statement of the expenditures made by that department and charged to the appropriation, "Repairs of Buildings, 1920," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EMPLOYEES OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statements showing for the first four months of the current fiscal year the average number of employees in the Secretary's Office, the Solicitor's Office, the various bureaus and offices of that department, the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, respectively, receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, SURVEYOR GENERALS' OFFICES.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of traveling expenses incurred under

the legislative act, which authorizes that department to detail temporary clerks from the office of one surveyor general to another as the necessities of the service may require, and to pay their actual necessary traveling expenses therefor, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXCHANGE OF TYPEWRITERS, ADDING MACHINES, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing exchanges made by that department and its several bureaus and offices of typewriters, adding machines, and other similar labor-saving devices, in part payment for new machines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following reports and communications from the Secretary of the Interior, which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relating to the construction, enlargement, and improvement of Fort Hall irrigation project during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made from tribal funds of the Confederate Bands of Utes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of expenditures made for the purchase of cattle for the Northern Cheyenne Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the diversion of appropriations for the pay of specified employees in the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of all moneys collected and deposited during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, under the appropriation "Determining heirs of deceased Indian allottees, 1920";

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made in per capita payments to the Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of expenditures from the appropriation commonly known as "Industrial work and care of timber," on account of the Indian Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the support of the Indian schools and how the appropriations had been expended and the kind of schoolhouses erected and their cost during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing that no act of hostilities by any Indian tribe having a treaty stipulation has occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures from the permanent fund of the Sioux Indians during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry and support among the Indians on the Tongue River Reservation, Mont., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the cost of all survey and allotment work on Indian reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement showing that no expenditures were made for the construction of hospitals from the appropriation "Relieving distress and prevention of disease among Indians" during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of the expenditures of the money carried on the books of this department under the caption "Indian moneys, proceeds of labor," during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the amount expended at each Indian school and agency from the appropriation for the construction, lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of school and agency buildings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, two tables showing the cost and other data with respect to Indian irrigation projects as compiled during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians of the various reservations from the appro-

pritation, "Industry among Indians, 1919-20," during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920;

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the expenditures made for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians of the various reservations from the appropriation of \$130,000 made in the act of March 3, 1911, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; and

A communication transmitting, pursuant to law, a detailed statement of expenditures from the tribal funds of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

AMENDMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ACT.

Mr. CUMMINS, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 4526) to amend section 501 of the transportation act, 1920, reported it favorably without amendment.

FINANCING OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I desire to offer a short amendment to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 212) directing the War Finance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board to take certain action for the relief of the present depression in the agricultural sections of the country, reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I have already had the amendment printed, but would like to have it printed in the Record. It removes an objection by broadening the effect of the legislation so as to include other matters besides agriculture.

The amendment was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Amend Senate joint resolution No. 212 by striking out the word "revive," in the fourth line, and inserting the word "resume," and striking out the words "and that said corporation be at once rehabilitated," in the fifth and sixth lines, and inserting at the end of the seventh line, after the word "agricultural," the words "and other," so that the same will read:

* * * to resume the activities of the War Finance Corporation with the view of assisting in the financing of the exportation of agricultural and other products to foreign markets.

Also amend, in line 16, by striking out the words "of extension."

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR BANKHEAD.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, by order of the Senate to-day has been set aside for memorial addresses on my former colleague, the late Senator BANKHEAD of Alabama. I send to the desk the following resolutions and ask to have them read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 396) were read by the Assistant Secretary, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate expresses its profound sorrow in the death of the Hon. JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD, late a Senator from the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended to enable his associates to pay proper tribute to his high character and distinguished public service.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. President, we meet to-day to mourn the death of a friend and colleague who passed into eternity, loved by his family and his friends, respected by his colleagues, and honored by the great constituency he served so well for a third of a century.

JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD, descendant of that sturdy Scotch-Irish stock to which America owes so much, was born on his father's farm in Marion, now Lamar County, near the old town of Moscow, Ala., September 13, 1842. His father, James Greer Bankhead, a native of Union District, S. C., settled at that place in 1818 and resided there until his death in 1861. His mother, Susan Hollis, was born in Darlington District, S. C., and came with her parents to Alabama in 1822, where she remained until her death at the age of 75.

Senator BANKHEAD was educated in the country schools of his native county, and with this meager scholastic preparation became by wide reading and contact with the world a man of solid and practical learning. Realizing the need of proper training for the business of life, he was always the champion of education for the youth of the land. He was married November 13, 1866, at Wetumpka, Ala., to Tallulah Brockman, a native of South Carolina, who had been reared in Alabama, and they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1916 at their home, Sunset, at Jasper, Ala. The five children surviving them are Louise, wife of A. G. Lund; Marie, wife of the late Thomas M. Owen; John H. Bankhead, jr.; William B. Bankhead; and Henry M. Bankhead. An interesting and unprecedented incident in American political history was that during the time Senator BANKHEAD was a Member of the Sen-

ate his son, WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, was a Member of the House, and on more than one occasion they were serving as presiding officers in their respective legislative bodies at the same time.

At the outbreak of the war between the Confederate States and the United States, JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, Infantry Volunteers, in the company of Capt. J. D. Powers and the regiment commanded by Col. William B. Wood, of Florence, Ala. He was in the conflict from the beginning to the end; in the Battles of Fishing Creek, Perryville, Murfreesboro—indeed, he was in all the battles of the western army in which his command participated, except when disabled from wounds received in battle. After the Battle of Fishing Creek he was promoted to third lieutenant, and became captain after the Battle of Shiloh. He led the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment in a furious charge at Chickamauga and was wounded. The battle ground was an old sedge field, which caught fire and burned rapidly to the dismay of many a wounded soldier. Capt. BANKHEAD's life was in imminent peril, but he crawled from the bloody and fiery field, carrying upon his back Pvt. John Custer, who was totally disabled. Senator BANKHEAD's death removed from the Senate the last Confederate soldier to occupy a seat in this body. In 1918, when the United Confederate Veterans held the first reunion of the organization in the National Capitol, wearing the gray Confederate uniform he appeared upon the floor of the Senate, received the cordial greeting of his friends and colleagues on both sides of the Chamber, and offered the motion, unanimously adopted, that out of respect to the valor of the Confederate soldier the Senate adjourn. He said, quoting from his remarks:

A little more than half a century ago Confederate soldiers in arms were hammering at the gates of Washington in an effort to sever their relations with the National Government. Thursday, marching with broken body and faltering step on a mission of peace and love, not of hatred and bloodshed, but in a spirit of resolute reconciliation and absolute loyalty to our flag, they will voice in vibrant tones to all the world an indissoluble Union of the United States. I am grateful that God has spared me to see this day, when my old comrades in arms of the Confederacy are here in the Capital of that Nation which for four years they struggled desperately to destroy, but which none in all this great Republic are now more anxious to preserve.

On the occasion of the great parade down Pennsylvania Avenue, Senator BANKHEAD and Senator KNUTE NELSON, of Minnesota, a veteran of the Union Army, wearing the blue, marched down Pennsylvania Avenue side by side, denoting to the cheering throngs the established fact of a reunited country.

During his service in Congress he voted for the bill to locate and mark the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in northern prisons or were buried in the North; he actively supported all claims for loss of property during the war; he voted for the resolution to return to the several States all Confederate flags and banners in the possession of the Federal Government and for the measure providing for the compilation of the rosters of the Union and Confederate Armies. The welfare of his comrades in arms was ever dear to his heart. He died a great American, loyal to his reunited country, but he never forgot the hardships and the suffering of his comrades with whom he fought so valiantly for the flag that only lives in history.

After the Civil War Capt. BANKHEAD returned to his home and resumed life on the farm. Although at the time he was in his early twenties, he was elected a member of the Alabama House of Representatives for the session of 1865-66 from Marion County. He was a member of the State senate from the twelfth senatorial district in the general assembly of 1876-77, during which time he voted for Gen. John T. Morgan to become a Senator in the Congress from Alabama. Thirty years later he succeeded Senator Morgan to that post of honor. In 1880 he again served in the House of Representatives of the Alabama General Assembly, this time from the county of Lamar, which he had helped to create. His service in both branches of the general assembly brought Capt. BANKHEAD into public attention as a man of more than ordinary ability. This fact, coupled with his humane character, prompted Gov. R. W. Cobb to appoint him warden of the State penitentiary. During his four years' service as head of the penal system of the State many changes for the betterment of the prisoners were effected. He recommended other reforms since adopted, including reformatory training schools for youthful delinquents.

On September 3, 1886, at Fayette courthouse, Capt. BANKHEAD was nominated for Congress by the Democratic convention of the sixth congressional district of Alabama, and elected to the office in November of that year, serving continuously from March 4, 1887, to March 4, 1907, a period of 20 years. For many years he was a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and chairman of that committee during the period of Democratic control. It was during his chairmanship that

the Congressional Library at Washington was completed. For his own State he was instrumental in securing Federal appropriations for a number of public buildings. After March 4, 1897, he became a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and during his entire congressional service, both in the House and Senate, always took a prominent part in legislation to promote navigation. In recognition of his interest in the subject he was appointed in 1907 a member of the National Waterways Commission. Through his efforts the Warrior River, in Alabama, has been made navigable from the great coal and iron fields, where it rises, to Mobile Bay. Realizing the value of deep-sea shipping to the port of Mobile, he worked unceasingly for the deepening of that harbor and for improvements and benefits to navigation of the adjacent waterways. Early recognizing the advantage and economy of water power, he devoted much labor to the enactment of a water-power bill and the development of the immense water-power energy at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, one of the great and successful results of his public career. During his fatal illness the water-power law recently passed was in conference, and his last request to any of his colleagues concerning legislation of any character was a message of his concern about certain features of that measure.

He was always an earnest advocate of effective transportation methods and a pioneer in the promotion of good roads. He was one of the organizers, and for many years president, of the Alabama Good Roads Association, and from its organization several years ago to the time of his death president of the United States Good Roads Association, one of the largest and most influential organizations of its kind. He stood in the forefront of the men who in the last two decades pressed unceasingly for national aid toward the construction of a great system of highways throughout the country. His speeches in the Senate 13 years ago were among the first in support of Federal aid for post roads, since an adopted policy of the Government. He was undaunted by the criticisms of his opponents, and went steadily on to his objective and secured an appropriation of \$500,000 for an experimentation and demonstration. He had driven the entering wedge and the sentiment of the country approved his action. Subsequently his bill was adopted for an appropriation of \$75,000,000 for post roads, later increased to \$200,000,000, to be expended in cooperation with the several States of the Union. His earnest and unceasing efforts in the end accomplished a great public work, for which grateful friends have justly made acknowledgment by naming a great transcontinental highway in his honor. The Bankhead Highway, beginning at Washington, D. C., and ending at San Diego, Calif., is a just recognition by the public of the achievements wrought by JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD on behalf of good roads throughout the Nation.

In a primary election held August 27, 1906, in a contest with six other aspirants, Senator BANKHEAD was nominated by the Democratic Party of the State of Alabama to succeed to the first vacancy that might occur in the position of United States Senator from Alabama. On the death of the venerable and distinguished Senator John T. Morgan on June 18, 1907, he was formally elected by the State legislature. In 1911 he was reelected by the people for a full term to expire March 4, 1919. Again he was reelected and was serving his thirteenth year in the Senate when death called him. Altogether his period of service in Congress was nearly 33 years.

In the Senate he was a member of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee and for seven years the chairman, and at the time of his death chairman of the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries. He was for some time a member of the Agriculture Committee and later of the Commerce Committee.

He was a man who never ceased to grow in mental power and capacity to serve; each new responsibility that came to him he successfully mastered. He filled with credit to himself and his State the high positions conferred upon him. He died at his post of duty, a faithful public servant, mourned by a devoted people, who loved him for his frank and manly dealings with his fellows, his loyalty to his trusts of high responsibility, and his unassuming and modest mode of life.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, Senator BANKHEAD and I were associated as members of the House in the Fiftieth Congress. It was my last term of a six-year service, and his first term of a continuous service of 20 years in that body. When we parted on the 4th of March, 1889, I never expected that we would in the future become associates in the Senate. While I realized that he had a great political future in store for him, as for myself, I felt that my political career was at an end. But the stress of politics brought me in 1895 into the Senate,

while he was still serving in the House. In 1907, however, he left the House and joined me in the Senate; and from that time till the day of his death we were associates on one of the leading and important committees of this body.

In 1861, at 18 years of age, he entered the Confederate Army, and served till the end of the war with bravery, skill, and fortitude. He participated in many skirmishes and battles, and was three times wounded.

Owing to changed conditions at home, and owing to changes in our own makeup, we of the Union Army on our return from the war found it no easy matter to take up the threads and duties of civil life and to find suitable places for our future activity and usefulness. Most of us, however, in due time "found ourselves" in one way or another, for we were in a prosperous and happy part of the country, though a few were irretrievably lost by the wayside. Sheer exhaustion terminated the war on the part of the South, and the returned Confederate soldier had a much harder problem to encounter. He returned entirely empty-handed to an impoverished and in some places devastated country.

The system of labor which had flourished before the war was no more. Political and social chaos seemed to prevail, more or less. It was not an easy task for the Confederate soldier to adjust himself to such conditions, to find a place for his activity, to find an opening for even a scanty living; for this is what confronted him, and this was a trial more heart-sickening, more utterly discouraging, than the stress and strain of the march, bivouac, skirmish, and battle.

Yet, somehow, in the midst of all this adversity the mass of the Confederate soldiers "found themselves." Their war service had toughened them. Though they found scanty rations at home on their return, they had often had scantier rations in the army. It was hard work to cultivate a neglected farm with old, worn-out implements, mules, and horses; but they had oftentimes in the Army made long marches, partly shoeless, scantily clad, and with empty haversacks.

Such men were not given to much repining. Slowly but surely, in one way or another, most of them went to work—many of them, too, who had never done any real work before. The problems of reconstruction came as an aftermath of the war, and proved in many cases as great a burden and drawback. The post-war burdens were, however, bravely carried by the old Confederate veterans until a new South gradually arose from the persistent efforts of the veterans and their sons and daughters, for they became reconciled to the fate of the Confederacy, and they began to realize that a greater future was in store for their country under the Stars and Stripes than ever before.

Senator BANKHEAD was among the first and foremost to enter upon the great work of restoring the South. While his occupation was that of a farmer, which he never forsook, he was gifted as a safe and sound legislator; and his people took occasion immediately on his return from the war to avail themselves of his service in the State legislature, where he served many years in both branches with great credit and ability. After an interval of a few years, in which he served the State in an administrative capacity, his people in 1886 sent him to Congress as a Member of the House, and there he remained till he came to the Senate in 1907. He became a prominent and leading Member of this body, and is an example of what a legislator can accomplish by devoting his attention to a few special subjects instead of seeking to cover the entire field of legislation.

While he was faithful in attending the sessions of the Senate and of the committees of which he was a member, there were two subjects that were ever near to his heart and to which he devoted special attention, namely, good roads and water-power development. As a farmer, he felt that one of the first needs of the farmer was a system of good roads; and being equally interested in the industrial development of the country he saw the necessity for legislation to develop and improve as rapidly as possible the many water powers scattered over the land. He was very active and persistent in securing the necessary legislation in these two fields, and while he was chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads his work for good roads was crowned with success. He secured a most liberal appropriation for a series of years for a far-reaching scheme of road construction throughout the several States of the Union. He contributed more than anyone else to the accomplishment of this beneficent result.

In the matter of the water-power legislation Senator BANKHEAD was equally persistent and energetic as a member of the Committee on Commerce, though he did not live to see the final passage of the water-power bill; yet the bill as finally passed

was substantially the same bill which had been agreed upon by a conference committee of which he was chairman in the session immediately preceding the session in which the bill was passed. The report of the conference committee was adopted by the House, and would undoubtedly have been adopted by the Senate could it have been taken up before adjournment.

Many Senators have great speeches to their credit, but few, if any, have to their credit legislative measures of as great importance as these two important laws to the credit of Senator BANKHEAD. He was always earnest and sincere. He was slow to promise, but a promise made was never broken. He was never enamored with any legislative utopias. He was the best example of a safe and sound legislator that I have ever come in contact with in all my legislative career. He had the faculty of intuitively grasping in an instant, as it were, the bad and objectionable features of any proposed legislation, and if he came to the conclusion that it was dangerous or unwise he never hesitated to say so and to oppose it.

From the moment that the war was over, and Senator BANKHEAD returned to his home to take up under many drawbacks the duties of civil life, he became thoroughly loyal to the restored Union, and was ever zealous for its welfare and prosperity. While cherishing the memories of the war, and proud of the valor of the southern soldier, his activity was wholly in favor of the progress and prosperity of our reunited country. He was proud of the fact, and he had a right to be, that he had a son who was a prominent officer in our Army during the recent war. He had another son who followed in his father's footsteps and became a Member of the House in 1917, and is still a prominent Member of that body; and thus in these respects has this old Confederate veteran, who never quailed in war or adversity, been more blessed and more fortunate than some of us—fortunate and blessed because his heart and soul has been devoted since the days of the Civil War to the welfare, the prosperity, and the integrity of our common country, purified and strengthened through the crucible of war for all time to come.

During my service here I have been quite intimate with many of my colleagues; with none of them, however, so intimate and close as with Senator BANKHEAD. During the Civil War we had been enemies in arms, but here in the Senate, when we were together, it seemed as though we had been comrades rather than enemies in arms. The spirit of true soldierhood was upon us, and so it was not so easy to realize that we had been opponents in arms. As soldiers, each of us had aimed to do his whole duty; but when the war was over its asperities were laid aside, as were the weapons we had used. The Union survived the shock of war, but along with it will also survive the memory of the heroic valor of the soldiers who fought that war.

Senator BANKHEAD was the last survivor in this body of the veterans of the Confederate Army, and of the Union Army there are only two, advanced in years, who survive. While the Senator in his youth was a true sample of the old South, in his maturer and later years he was the living embodiment of the new South, with all its loyalty, vigor, and prosperity. He has been more fortunate than the patriarch Moses. He has not only been permitted to view the promised land of a reunited country, but he has also been permitted to enter it and enjoy all its blessings in full measure for more than half a century.

Dear Confederate veteran, accept this token from an old Union soldier.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, as one who honored and loved Senator BANKHEAD, I should not want this occasion to pass without joining his colleagues here in testifying to his exemplary life, great personality, nobility of character, and the extraordinary length and value to his country of his public career.

I need not refer to the interesting biographical data already mentioned, but beginning with his service here we find a continuation of accomplishments which characterized his long and faithful public service.

In the Democratic primaries of 1906 he was nominated alternate Senator, and in June, 1907, he was appointed United States Senator by the governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John T. Morgan, and in July, 1907, was elected to that office by the legislature. He was reelected by the legislature in January, 1911, for the full term beginning March 4, 1913. He was reelected November 5, 1918, for the full term beginning March 4, 1919. Although he had opposition in the primaries of 1918 he made this characteristic announcement June 24 of that year:

It is my purpose to remain in Washington during the campaign. I feel a pressing obligation to contribute, by my presence, every energy I possess to aid our President in the prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion.

My son and grandsons, the sons and grandsons of my fellow citizens all over Alabama, are with the colors. I can help them best by staying at my place of duty. I could not help them by a political campaign in Alabama in my own interests.

I shall stay close to my duty here in this hour of national peril, let the results of my political fortune be what they may, and submit my candidacy with an abiding faith that the people of Alabama will not fail to protect the interests of a faithful public servant.

He did remain at his post and the people of Alabama did prove true.

In the Senate he gave special attention to the work of the Commerce Committee, of which he was a member, and the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which he became chairman.

Early recognizing the economy of water power he made the development of Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, one of the great and successful labors of his incomparable public service. And the farmers of the country will ever have cause to bless his memory for this work in behalf of the enrichment of their fields. By this development the need of agriculture for cheap and abundant fertilizer will be supplied.

The Bankhead Highway, the longest road in the world bearing one name, beginning in Washington, D. C., and ending at San Diego, Calif., is a just recognition by the public of the achievements wrought by JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD in behalf of good roads throughout the Nation. Until he pressed the matter of Federal aid to military and post roads, the people of the United States had believed that a constitutional inhibition precluded this assistance out of the National Treasury. His first efforts to prove otherwise were derided by his political opponents. In the face of criticism he went steadily on to his objective and secured an appropriation for experimentation and demonstration. Soon the Nation awoke to its opportunities and privileges and got behind the great leader on the subject. The last good roads legislation he secured carried an appropriation of \$300,000,000, to be expended within the several States of the Union. In appreciation of this work for the good of mankind a grateful people have named the greatest transcontinental highway in his honor. Along this highway it is contemplated that double rows of trees will be planted in memory of the soldiers of the World War, and thus the Bankhead Highway becomes in a double sense a "Road of Remembrance."

Illustrative of his deep concern for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country and his resourcefulness in emergencies, may be cited his efforts and plans to relieve the deplorable conditions which confronted the cotton growers in the fall of 1914, when the price dropped far below the cost of production. A measure was introduced in the Senate requiring the Government to purchase 5,000,000 bales. It would have been a profitable transaction for the Government, but there were serious objections to the proposal, and Senator BANKHEAD urged a more feasible, more efficacious, and more statesmanlike plan, to wit, that the State issue three-year bonds and buy at 10 cents per pound one-half the cotton crop grown in the State. If his plan had been adopted the farmers of Alabama, for instance, would have saved \$10,000,000, and the State would have had a profit of \$25,000,000—enough to have paid the entire bonded and floating debt of the State, with enough over to have hard-surfaced the main public roads.

The Senate will recall that extraordinary and most impressive occurrence, June 5, 1917, when Senator BANKHEAD appeared in his gray uniform and submitted a motion which was unanimously agreed to, in these eloquent words:

Mr. President, in submitting the motion I intend to make I trust no Senator will feel that it is an imposition upon the time or the business of the Senate or that its purpose implies any motive of disloyalty to the flag of our country. On the contrary, it is intended as a tribute to the patriotism of the Confederate veteran and his son, who stand ready and willing to offer their lives and their means for the perpetuation of the Union which they so desperately and at such great sacrifice attempted to dissolve. I take the liberty of offering this motion since I am the only remaining Senator who served four full years as a Confederate soldier.

The local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the civic organizations of the city of Washington have extended the Confederate veterans a most generous and pressing invitation to hold their twenty-seventh annual reunion in the Capital City of the Nation, and in the same generous and gracious spirit the invitation was accepted. Today the shattered remnants of the armies of Lee and Jackson, Johnston and Bragg, and of the navies of the Confederacy, who are physically and financially able, are in Washington and on Thursday will march with their sons down Pennsylvania Avenue in review before the President of the United States. Think, Senators, of the significance of a spectacle like this! A little more than half a century ago these same men in arms were hammering at the gates of Washington in an effort to sever their relations with the National Government. Thursday, marching with broken body and faltering step, on a mission of peace and love, not of hatred and bloodshed, but in a spirit of resolute reconciliation and absolute loyalty to our flag, they will voice in vibrant tones to all the world an indissoluble Union of the United States. I am grateful that God has spared me to see this day, when my old comrades in arms of the Confederacy are here in the Capital of that Nation which for four years they struggled desperately to destroy, but which none in all this great Republic are now more anxious to preserve.

For four years I marched and fought under the Stars and Bars. Five immediate members of my family are now enlisted under the Stars and Stripes, a son, two grandsons, and two nephews. They will even up our records.

Now, Mr. President, as a mark of honor and respect to the Confederate veterans assembled in reunion in the city of Washington, the Capital of the United States of America, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD further shows:

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.
The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, June 8, 1917, at 12 o'clock m.

I was proud to march that day, as one of the sons, in the grand parade that was the climax of the reunion, down Pennsylvania Avenue, behind the Confederate veteran in gray side by side with the Union veteran, the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], in blue, their comradeship denoting to the cheering throngs the unity of the country.

The last of the Confederates in the United States Senate passed with the death of Capt. BANKHEAD, which occurred at his home in Washington, D. C., March 1, 1920.

Accompanied by his loved companion, with whom he had lived an ideal married life of 54 years, his children and grandchildren, his faithful secretaries, and a large delegation of Members of both Houses of Congress, his remains were taken to the State he had served so long and ably and buried amid the hills he had loved so ardently and among the people who had delighted to honor him in life and who mourned him in death. After the funeral at the Methodist Church in Jasper, Ala., the burial services were conducted by the Masons, of which he was past grand master.

We need him now in dealing with the serious governmental problems which confront us. To be deprived of his great aid in their wise solution means a material loss to the Nation.

Even tempered, self-controlled, gentle, and kind, always considerate of others, he made warm friends, whom he held in growing attachment.

Of commanding appearance, he was great in mind and in heart as well.

His practical common sense, sound judgment, sterling honesty, and noble purposes, combined with unusual intellectual gifts and high character to make him a true statesman and wise leader.

His patriotism was deep and strong and ran true through every fiber of his being.

He lived the wholesome life of the good citizen in full sympathy and close touch with his fellow men.

He recognized and illustrated the truth that the true road to preferment is the straight though hard road of personal effort, and the rule of that road is the clean, though harsh, rule of survival by merit.

He appreciated the value of the sailor's skill which enables him to go forward by the very winds that blow against him.

Day by day and hour by hour he made for himself while here the life in the spiritual world he now enjoys. In that place in the spiritual universe which only the mind and spirit may apprehend, the only test is character, and our departed friend lived a life here which assures us the final judgment admitted him to a freer, fuller, happier existence.

To-night as I sat at my window
While the West was all agleam
With that strange and wonderful splendor
That is fleeting as a dream,
I thought that the hands of angels
Had flung heaven's gateways wide,
And I caught some glimpse of the glory
From the hills on the other side.

Is it not a comforting fancy,
This sunset thought of mine,
That always the gates of heaven
Swing open at day's decline—
That those whose work is all ended
From our earthly woes and ills
May pass to the peace and gladness
That crown the beautiful hills?

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, no one who knew Senator BANKHEAD can think of him or speak of him as we speak of him here to-day without a keen sense of personal loss, for he was one of those men, none too common, who always inspired affection in all who came in contact with him. As my thoughts turn to him many memories arise of days long dead, for we both began our life in Washington in the same Congress. For six years I was with him in the House, and all the memories of our acquaintance there and of my service with him are pleasant and smiling as they look at me out of the past. They are recollections I like to recall.

Then after those six years I came to the Senate. Senator BANKHEAD continued to serve in the House for 14 years longer, and then he also came to the Senate, where he remained until his death 12 years later. Here the acquaintanceship of the House ripened into friendship, and I became very much attached to him; something not very remarkable, for he was endowed as few men are with the happy gift of attaching people to him, all without effort or intention, for the power was innate and he could not help exercising it wherever he went and upon whomever he met. Rufus Choate once said that there are some men whom one hates with cause and others peremptorily, like Dr. Fell of the familiar rhyme. I think the reverse has also much truth in it. As we go on in the world we encounter very many of our fellow men, for the most part with indifference, but there are always some, fortunately for us not a few, whom we respect, admire, love, and esteem for good and easily explained reasons, and also others, by no means so numerous, who excite a feeling of affection at once, at the first contact and peremptorily, no cause or reason being either asked or required. The rare quality of these last was characteristic of Senator BANKHEAD. It is a gift which, like what we call personal charm, rather defies analysis, but no one who has felt it as we did with him ever denies the fact of its existence.

Many elements go to the making up of this power to inspire affection at the first sight, on no especial grounds or on no grounds at all. It is there. It holds us captive, and no more need be said. Yet there are qualities in the man so endowed which if not the cause of the ability to inspire affection go with it and are inseparable from it. Kindliness, gentleness, tolerance, and good sense; sympathetic ways, something again quite indefinable; a generous loyalty to friends which draws no lines of politics or party; an abundant sense of humor; and an atmosphere inviting trust and confidence which are never disappointed. We shall all, I believe, agree that in this enumeration I have been describing Senator BANKHEAD as we knew him, and if this be granted there is no cause for wonder at our fondness for him or at the grief we all felt when he ceased to live.

To make sure of the Congress, which we entered together, I glanced at the little biographical sketch of Senator BANKHEAD in the Directory. It was very brief, and I read it through in a moment. Four years a soldier in the Confederate Army and thrice wounded. A planter by occupation. Three times a representative in the General Assembly of Alabama, a year in the State senate, another in the lower branch; then 20 years in the House of Representatives and 12 years in the Senate. That is all. A dry, unadorned list of dates and offices, and yet as I reflected upon it I found much meaning in it, and the record of a fine and useful life shone very clearly through the commonplace words of the catalogue. A planter, it said, one who drew his living and sustained his family from the earth itself; one of that ancient calling which goes back to a dim past, when the men who settled down in one spot and tilled the soil lifted the whole race from the savagery of wandering tribes to the permanency of a fixed dwelling place, which is the first stage and the sure foundation of enduring and organized society. Through the steady effort of such men the landowner replaced the nomad. "A planter" meant also a freeholder, a position reached after years of struggle by the people of our western civilization, and the freeholder, thus established, has become the bulwark of society, for the men who own their own land can always be trusted to protect their land, and that means to guard their country.

Then comes four years of war, with its proof of high courage and readiness to sacrifice all for the cause the man holds dear. Then follows more than half a century of public service, always upward, and in due time attaining to the high places of public life. It was a most honorable and distinguished service, that of Senator BANKHEAD, never clamorous or self-advertised, but always as modest in appearance as it was diligent, valuable, and effective in reality. Two years before his death there was held here in Washington the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Confederate Veterans, and Senator BANKHEAD made on this floor a motion that the Senate adjourn over the day of their parade. I imagine that all who were present must recall the scene when Senator BANKHEAD, dressed in a uniform of Confederate gray, simple, as always, without notice and without parade, arose and addressed the Senate in support of his motion. It was an occasion far more memorable than most of those which, widely heralded, carefully announced, and decked with all the forms of official ceremony, have in this Chamber drawn crowds of sight-seers and arrested public attention; the more memorable because it was a most significant expression

of the union of a great people. Those words, the words that he then uttered, have been quoted already on this floor by two Senators. I have them here. Nothing I could say of him would be complete without them.

Senator BANKHEAD said:

To-day the shattered remnants of the armies of Lee and Jackson, Johnston and Bragg, and of the navies of the Confederacy, who are physically and financially able, are in Washington and on Thursday will march with their sons down Pennsylvania Avenue in review before the President of the United States. Think, Senators, of the significance of a spectacle like this! A little more than half a century ago these same men in arms were hammering at the gates of Washington in an effort to sever their relations with the National Government. Thursday, marching with broken body and faltering step, on a mission of peace and love, not of hatred and bloodshed, but in a spirit of resolute reconciliation and absolute loyalty to our flag, they will voice in vibrant tones to all the world an indissoluble Union of the United States. I am grateful that God has spared me to see this day, when my old comrades in arms of the Confederacy are here in the Capital of that Nation which for four years they struggled desperately to destroy, but which none in all this great Republic are now more anxious to preserve.

For four years I marched and fought under the Stars and Bars. Five immediate members of my family are now enlisted under the Stars and Stripes—a son, two grandsons, and two nephews. They will even up our records.

It seems to me that this was a very noble declaration. It came from the heart. It was instinct with love of country. It was American in the highest sense, generous, patriotic, brave, and truthful. To me it seems to be filled with a very beautiful spirit. It was a fitting conclusion and a crown above price to a long and well-spent life given to the service of his country. As Emerson said of another distinguished American so we may say of Senator BANKHEAD: "Yet the fullness of his respect for every man and his self-respect at the same time have their reward, and after sitting all these years on his plain wooden bench with eternal patience, Honor comes and sits down by him."

Such a man gives us faith in America and in the American people. What better service can anyone render to his country and his time? What greater reward can any man earn than to have all who know him feel a great gladness that he lived and a deep sorrow that he has gone from among them?

Mr. SMITH of Arizona. Mr. President, occasions of this character are peculiarly trying and painful to me, where the subject of our obsequies was a very close and very dear friend of mine through all the years of manhood's real life.

I first heard of him the day I first met him as we took our first congressional oath of office at the opening of the Fiftieth Congress, in December, 1887.

That was a truly great House of Representatives, on whose membership he early impressed himself as a man of rare judgment and great sincerity of purpose and equal sincerity of speech. Modest, yet firm, and, if need be, aggressive in the right as he was given to see it. Unflinching in his friendships, yet just in his judgments even where they were concerned. As brave as a lion, as tender as a woman, as true as a magnet, he stepped unassuming into public life in his early manhood and by these striking characteristics maintained himself in the love and admiration of the people of his State until the final summons came to him, as it will soon come to us all.

The Fiftieth Congress and the two or three succeeding ones had, in my judgment, no superior in our legislative history, and I deem it a great honor and benefit to myself and to all those who served with the men of that day.

Dingley and Reed, of Maine; Carlisle and Breckenridge, of Kentucky; Culbertson and Mills, of Texas; Bland, Burns, Hatch, and Stone, of Missouri; Sunset Cox and Amos Cummings, of New York; Turner and Crisp, of Georgia; Cannon, Springer, and Payson, of Illinois; Holman and Shively, of Indiana; Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; Julius C. Burroughs, of Michigan; McKinley, Grosvenor, and Butterworth, of Ohio; Pig Iron Kelly and Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; and as many more of as great if not equal ability, but possibly less renown, shed glory on that Congress in which our friend first served.

A hasty retrospect of the Senate reveals at once the names of Aldrich and Allison, Hoar and Sherman, Edmunds and Hale, Daniels of Virginia, Evarts of New York, George and Walthall of Mississippi, Ingalls and Plumb, Voorhees and Turpie, Vance, Vest, Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama, and Isham G. Harris of Tennessee. What a galaxy of brains and patriotism here faces us. Our dead friend JOHN H. BANKHEAD knew them all, and finally reached the Senate early enough to mingle with some of them.

Still purposeful, courageous, and undaunted he pursued his course undoubting and unafraid until in this body he succeeded in impressing on the country the necessity of aid by the General Government to good roads in the States, and the great impetus thus given promises shortly to so lessen the costs of transportation as to double the profits of all original producers

without increasing the cost to the consumers. A great continental highway from ocean to ocean, now in course of construction, justly bears his name, and this monument to his vision, patriotism, perseverance and statesmanship will keep his memory fresh in the minds of grateful people, when all the great men I have mentioned will be known only to a few students of our history.

But it is not as Congressman or Senator or statesman that my memory cherishes him, but as JOHN BANKHEAD, the man and friend whom I loved. He was not demonstrative in his affections or other emotions, but calm, deep, and intensely sincere, in consequence of which he was loved most by those who knew him best. Slow to ask but quick to grant reasonable favors. Slow to anger, which was terrible when justly provoked, yet quick to forgive and forget unpremeditated injuries. Just in his judgment of men and their motives, hating injustice, cant, and hypocrisy with an intense hate wherever seen, yet looking with pitying leniency on the foibles and weaknesses of his fellows.

Possessing such character, it is no wonder that his friends so loved him and his State so honored him. He was the last Confederate soldier to serve in this body, and how like him it was to rarely speak and never boast of his long, brave service to the lost cause. He never regretted it, never apologized for it, never doubted that right was on the side for which he fought. After it was finished he was singularly free from the ruinous prejudices that always follow such catastrophes.

But I have no doubt that the sufferings through which the South passed in the long-drawn period of reconstruction intensified his love for his own State until it became a passion with him. This was not unnatural in a man like him.

How intense was this feeling for his native State of Alabama was revealed to me in private converse shortly before his death wherein he spoke so feelingly of Carmack's tribute to the South and expressed his thorough and complete accord with every sentiment uttered, and repeated almost verbatim that thrilling and tender burst of pathetic eloquence:

"The South is a land that has known sorrows; it is a land that has broken the ashen crust and moistened it with tears; a land scarred and riven by the plowshare of war and billowed with the graves of her dead, but a land of legend, a land of song, a land of hallowed and heroic memories. To that land every drop of my blood, every fiber of my being, every pulsation of my heart is consecrated forever. I was born of her womb, I was nurtured at her breast, and when my last hour shall come I pray God I may be pillowed on her bosom and rocked to sleep within her tender and encircling arms."

That prayer has been answered, and he sleeps well.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, one of my earliest memories of congressional life is that of Congressman JOHN H. BANKHEAD. His strong features and distinguished personal appearance made him a marked figure, even to the stranger. His bearing was dignified and confident, and before he spoke he was recognized as an unusual man, for even the first impressions of him were that his dignity was native and not of art, and his look of confidence was but the record of victories in combats with the shams and errors of life.

I soon came to know him personally and well, and during the remainder of my life, as I inventory the value of friendship, which is the greatest personal benefit which comes from congressional life, I shall put high estimate upon my memory of close friendship with Representative and Senator BANKHEAD. I learned that my first impressions were right and that the inner qualities of the man were more than faithful to their facial advertisements.

I have served in the National Congress nearly 18 years. I do not know how many different men have been my colleagues during that period, but their number has been several thousand. Practically all of them have been far above the average of men in character and ability, and yet even now I find it is comparatively few of them that I remember well. Indeed, it is true that only a few really close, warm friendships are formed in Congress. Respect is general, but that heart relation which is unaffected by creed or politics, by wealth or poverty, by social position or selfish desires, that something, which for lack of better name we call true friendship, is all too uncommon. It is, however, the rarest and most precious jewel of congressional service.

The friendship of Senator BANKHEAD was genuine. He knew no deception. He was a shrewd legislator and most successful in the causes for which he contended, but he never employed the arts and intrigues of hypocrisy. His lips never said "I love you" when his heart was not in accord. He probably believed that the truth should not be spoken at all times, espe-

cially when it would produce unfruitful pain. But he never lied to accomplish an end. His word was frankly spoken and always passed at par among his colleagues.

Since I have been in the Senate, and until death separated him from it, he and I were members of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Some of the time he was chairman of it. Some of the time I was chairman. All of the time we worked in closest harmony. When he was absent he authorized me to vote him on all matters, and in a similar manner I trusted him when I was away. I believe I knew him and, knowing him, I believed in him.

As a legislator he was well equipped with good judgment, rare insight, common sense, broad experience, and almost sublime courage. He was not spectacular, but he was honest and sound. I could, with profit to those who hear or read what I may say, recount his public achievements, but they have already been told by others more eloquently and in detail.

I like to think of him as a man without sham or pretense.

He was proud of his family, which he loved with all the affection and devotion of a true husband and father. If my memory is not defective, I think that his death is the first break in his own family ties. His large and distinguished family of children grew into useful manhood and beautiful womanhood. He saw and guided their growth and rejoiced in it, for every one was a credit and honor not only to the devoted father and mother but to the community and State in which they grew and lived. One of his beloved sons was an honored Member of the House of Representatives when the father died. Senator BANKHEAD felt that he had been unusually blessed. And so, indeed, he had been. Until he was stricken at last, sickness had been almost unknown to him and his loved ones. He and they lived in an all-pervading atmosphere of love and confidence. Such an atmosphere is conducive to health, happiness, and long life.

About the last time I saw him he told me that he was in his seventy-eighth year. A ripe old age. And yet we did not think he was old, and he could have passed for much younger. He asked for no handicap in the race with his colleagues. Until the very last he faithfully and efficiently performed his duties, and we shall miss him. His State lost a faithful representative here; his country, at a time when it needs strong men, has lost one of its best Senators. If, however, a long life's record of great usefulness is worth while, his family and the Senate should take hope and comfort.

Mr. President, the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. JONES], who was also a colleague in the House and Senate of the late Senator BANKHEAD, is on the program to speak to-day. He is unavoidably absent. He has, however, sent his remarks to me and asked me to read them. If I may have the permission of the Senate, I will now proceed to do so.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. President, the men who were the youth of 60 years ago may seem out of date to-day. They may not grasp our problems in the progressive way that many of us think they should be undertaken. Their sterling character and Spartan devotion to what they believe in, however, are an inspiration to those who admire sincerity of purpose and unswerving loyalty to honest conviction. These men of another generation grasped the fundamentals of life. They held to them and applied them to all the problems they met. The fundamental principles of human action are, after all, a pretty safe guide. They are as immutable as the stars, and the man who follows them will be right more often than he will be wrong.

It was my good fortune to enter Congress when it had among its membership many of these men. They were men of strong character, marked ability, uncompromising in their belief in the principles that control human action and unswerving in their devotion to what they thought to be the fundamental principles of their Government and the beliefs of the fathers of the Republic. Among these men was JOHN H. BANKHEAD. He was not the great debater that many of them were, but in all else he was the peer of any. While making no pretensions to oratory or debating skill, he expressed himself with rare conciseness and clarity. He was frank and open in all he did. When he came to a conclusion upon a matter there was no doubt as to his position. He knew what he wanted and he sought to attain it by direct, open, fair, and honorable means. The rule of right was the sole guide to his acts. He had but little sympathy with many of the so-called progressive doctrines of to-day, simply because they did not to his mind square with the principles in which he firmly believed. He was another great and good man whom many called a "standpatter" and a "reactionary." He was a "standpatter" in the sense that he stood firmly by his convictions and tried to carry them out without swerving. He was a "reactionary" in the sense that he applied what he believed to

be the tried principles of experience to the problems of to-day. In his judgment the principles which the fathers applied to their problems were sufficient to meet our problems if honestly and fearlessly followed and if properly adapted to changed conditions.

JOHN H. BANKHEAD may have been mistaken in his judgment, but he did that which he thought was right and for the best interests of his State and his country. The same courage that led him to fight bravely on the battle field for the cause he believed to be right led him to stand unflinchingly for his convictions in the battles of peace. While a strong partisan, he did not hesitate to go against his party when it took a position contrary to the principles that controlled his actions.

The legislative career of JOHN H. BANKHEAD was one of marked success. He did much for his State and country. He gave the most careful attention to every matter that was presented to him. He neglected no opportunity to serve his people. Their needs commanded all his energy and ability. The great problems of internal improvement and development had his special attention. He was an ardent and effective advocate of water transportation facilities, both domestic and foreign. Good roads had no more earnest or efficient champion than he, and he lived to see much of his hopes realized in this direction. Water-power legislation had been pending for many years. He fully appreciated its importance. It had his special attention, and everything that he could do to promote its passage he did. As chairman of a conference committee he did much to bring about an agreement on this legislation between the House and the Senate, but the report that was submitted was not adopted because of the close of Congress. The report which he had so much to do with securing was largely the basis of action of the succeeding Congress. He did not live to see this legislation passed. It is now on the statute books and to his close study and earnest efforts is largely due this great measure of a real, constructive character.

It is an inspiration to have known JOHN H. BANKHEAD, to have acted with him in the work of important legislation, and to have counted him my friend. I am glad to pay this feeble tribute to his memory. Words are empty symbols, but his acts and deeds are living, vital things to move us to higher and better living.

Mr. RANDELL. Mr. President, I received the news of Senator BANKHEAD's death last spring with as much regret and heartfelt sorrow as I have ever experienced at the departure of a friend. As Members of the House and as Senators our legislative duties were along similar lines; the needs of his district and State and mine were somewhat the same; and our committee assignments for many years were identical. Like myself, he was a practical planter and loved the life of the farm. His vacations were always spent on his plantation overlooking the actual farm work and rusticiating with old friends and admirers. In saying a few words in testimony of his high character and devoted public service, therefore, my thoughts are those of one who has seen in action the wonderful talent and unselfish industry which characterized the work of the deceased Senator.

JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD was born on his father's farm in Marion, now Lamar County, near the old town of Moscow, Ala., September 13, 1842. He was educated in the country schools of his native place, and at the outbreak of the War between the States cast his fortunes with the South. Young BANKHEAD enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Alabama Infantry, served from the beginning until the end of the struggle, and was mustered out as a captain. During the Battle of Chickamauga—one of the important battles of the Confederacy—Capt. BANKHEAD was severely wounded but displayed unflinching courage and determination by crawling from the field carrying on his back a disabled comrade.

After the war Capt. BANKHEAD returned to his farm life. While a young man he was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives, then to the State senate, and later to Congress, serving in the National House of Representatives from 1887 to 1907, a period of 20 years. In 1907 he was appointed to the Senate to succeed Senator John T. Morgan and was subsequently elected by the legislature. He was twice reelected by the people of Alabama to a seat in this body and had served only a year of his last term when death overtook him.

As a fellow member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, to which I was appointed in 1901, my friendship with the late Senator developed. He was as deeply interested in improving navigation on the Warrior River as I was in the allied problems of transportation and flood control on the Mississippi, and there was always the most cordial cooperation between us in helping to solve these very difficult questions. This made a strong bond between us and

brought me into the most friendly relations with the late Senator, whom I soon learned to admire and honor. He was not local or provincial in viewpoint and always took a broad national attitude in matters before Congress. The people of Alabama are greatly indebted to him for invaluable service in having the Warrior River made a navigable stream from the rich coal fields to Mobile Bay and for deepening Mobile Harbor. Alabama ought to be also truly grateful for his inestimable assistance in developing water power at Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River. In the Senate we served on the Commerce Committee together, and as a Senator his interest in the waterway problems of the country never lessened.

Senator BANKHEAD was a pioneer in the good-roads movement; and the fact that the great transcontinental highway from this city to San Diego, Calif., was named in his honor testifies strongly to the incomparable service he rendered the Nation and the cause of adequate transportation for our country's products.

In my relations with the distinguished Alabamian one of his outstanding traits of character was his absolute justice to all. He was a sincere man, and his associates always knew where he stood. No mere persuasion nor glamor of personal or political expediency could swerve this soldier-statesman from the path of principle. Honesty, political courage, and a scrupulous regard for fairness were the mainsprings of his very nature. He never tried to deceive and was always frank and open in expressing his convictions. He had wonderful stability of character and inexorably followed the strict line of duty when it once became clear to him.

Senator BANKHEAD was a very amiable and courteous man, always kind and considerate with others. During my association of 20 years with him I never knew the Senator to use a harsh word or do an unkind act. He was always humane in dealing with his fellowman; in fact, he had a deep appreciation of human nature, and to this may be largely attributed his great success in life. Yet, withal, he was a firm man, and stood fast to his ideals of right.

The Senator was a most attentive Member of his body and one of its hardest workers. He was not a great orator, nor did he often address the Senate, but when he took the floor his speeches attracted close attention, as they always contained luminous facts in support of his arguments. His colleagues in the Senate regarded him as a sound, practical statesman, who had learned at first hand in the hard school of human experience to grapple with the problems of life and solve them, and no Member of this body was held in higher esteem. Even in his later years he seldom absented himself from the sessions of the Senate, and was at his post of duty when the final summons came.

The death of Senator BANKHEAD has left a niche in the public life of Alabama and the country difficult to fill. His name was associated with the wonderful progress and attainments of his native State, and his great personality and splendid example ought to be a guiding star for the youth of Alabama, aye, for every boy in America. His beloved State, whose people loved him in life, will forever revere his memory, and his many friends in the Senate will look back on their associations with this noble American with pleasure and pride. Personally, I have lost a good friend; his family, a devoted father; and the Nation an able and faithful public servant. My heart goes out to his family in their sorrow, and my hope is that remembrance of the Senator's splendid, upright character and remarkable achievements for State and Nation will in a measure help to assuage their grief.

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, when I came to the United States Senate, nearly eight years ago, my acquaintance was largely confined to those Senators from the States that bordered on Tennessee, and coming from the same section, with the same common interest, traditions, and aspirations my closest association in this body was in the beginning usually with them.

What I have to say in regard to some of those great Senators is not to be understood as an invidious comparison with Senators from other States and other sections, nor those who now occupy seats from the States I have mentioned. I would say much of what I am about to say of them, both living and dead.

I speak only of the dead, of those who have answered their last roll call and now sleep in the soil of the great States whose people honored and trusted them to represent them in this great legislative body. They were Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; Augustus O. Bacon, of Georgia; Joseph F. Johnson and JOHN H. BANKHEAD, of Alabama; James P. Clarke, of Arkansas; William J. Stone, of Missouri; and W. O. Bradley and Ollie M. James, of Kentucky—just one-half of the Senators representing those States in March, 1913. They

all died in the discharge of the public duties confided to them by a loyal and trusting people and enjoying in the fullest measures the admiration and confidence of their constituencies.

They were with one exception men of a generation gone by, few of which survive them. They were of that sturdy and indomitable stock who conquered the American wilderness, established homes, churches, and schools and constructed our incomparable Government, and made America the greatest Nation of the world. They were men of different and varied types. There were among them planters, business men, soldiers, lawyers, jurists, and orators, and each and all of them excelled and were great in their particular avocations and professions, adorning and contributing to the success, honor, and glory of them. They were constructive statesmen, and their States, their common country, and their Government are all better for their example and honorable public services. They were manly men, men of courage, men who walked erect and looked the sun in the face without a tremor. They were men of convictions, with the courage and ability to defend and maintain them. They knew no masters and acknowledged no superior save their God. They were sun-crowned American citizens, the highest eulogy which can be conferred on any man. It is no wonder that I admired these splendid citizens and statesmen and delighted in their society and friendship.

Mr. President, recalling the character and services of these illustrious Senators causes emotions of sadness and regret that they are no longer here and that their places know them no more, but it is useful for us to do so. It is not only a solace and a stimulus, but it is an inspiration to those who follow them to emulate their great services, their rectitude of purpose, their patriotism, and their devotion to their people and to their country. This is all we can do, for—

The good knights are dust,
Their swords are rust, and
Their souls with the saints, we trust.

Mr. President, we are met here to-day to commemorate the life, character, and public services and to do honor to the memory of one of this distinguished group of Senators, the peer of any of them, Hon. JOHN H. BANKHEAD.

I will not speak of his early days, nor attempt to give any biographical sketch of him, nor will I recount all the places of public trust that he held in his State and the Federal service. That has been done by other loving and admiring friends who knew him better and are proud of his friendship and association and of the honors he has conferred upon their great State. When I became a Member of the Senate, circumstances and common interest threw me much with him and I had ample opportunity to judge of his character as a man and his abilities as a Senator. I soon formed a high estimate of him in every respect, and the longer I knew him and the closer I got to him the greater was my admiration and respect and the stronger my affection for him. I would not undertake to recall the many kindnesses I received at his hands or the great assistance he gave me in the early days of my service here. I have no words to describe my affectionate regard for him and my deep and sincere sense of loss when he was gone. The loss of friends whom we loved and esteemed is something akin to the loss of those who are close to us by the ties of blood and family relations, which we feel a reluctance to speak of. They are sorrows of the innermost and most sacred emotions of the heart and soul and can not be fittingly described in words. They are too sacred to be confided to others.

Senator BANKHEAD was one of those men whom nature endowed and made superior in many things that go to make up a successful life and a leader of men. Success marked all his relations, associations, and efforts in life. He was fortunate and happy in his marriage and in the affection and assistance of an estimable and lovable wife, who survives him. He was happy in living to see his children emerge from childhood and youth and become valued members of society, and especially in seeing his sons, of whom he was justly proud, occupy prominent positions in the forefront of their professions, possessing the fullest confidence and admiration of their friends and fellow citizens. I have often thought there was no greater happiness that could come to a father and mother in their declining years, or which would enable them to meet the end, which all mortals must contemplate with more resignation and composure, than the realization of fond hopes of this character. He was happy in acquiring and holding through a long and sometimes tempestuous public career in which great problems were met and solved the love and confidence of the people of a great State. He had the consciousness of having discharged his duty in every trust confided to him faithfully, honestly, and with self-sacrificing devotion. This must have added much to the peace and tranquillity which seemed to pos-

ness him when his soul, without a struggle, passed away and entered into the great beyond.

He was strong physically, mentally, and morally, and his great courage, indomitable determination to do what he believed was right gave him force and a power to accomplish with an unusual measure of success every undertaking to which he devoted himself.

Alabama has produced many strong, able, and patriotic men, and those whom Senator BANKHEAD came in contact with in his many civic and political struggles were no exception to the rule. A mere statement of the honors conferred upon him by the people of that State, and the high offices he was chosen to fill, conclusively establishes the assertion of his friends of his integrity, ability, and the faithful discharge of duty and of his right to be called a leader of men, for no man not possessing all of these qualities in an eminent degree could have won the victories that came to him or acquired and retained the confidence of the people of that great State.

He loved his State and his section and was proud and loyal to his country and his Government. When yet a youth, believing firmly in the righteousness of the cause of the South, he volunteered as private in the Confederate Army and made a brave soldier, serving throughout that great struggle, winning promotions to that of a captaincy for gallantry in action. And when that sacred cause was lost and the banner with the cross of St. Andrew was furled, furling in sadness and in defeat but without dishonor or the semblance thereof, he accepted the inevitable result and returned to his allegiance to the Union, and from then on the Stars and Stripes was his flag and the United States was his Government, and it never had a more loyal and devoted adherent.

Senator BANKHEAD was a firm believer in the Christian religion and held the church and all that it teaches and inculcates with that high respect which is the duty of all men and so necessary an element in the good citizen and the public servant. He never thrust his views of such matters upon others, but when occasion required in such remarks as he made upon the subject his firmness, sincerity, and faith were evident and unmistakable.

While a cordial and loyal friend when once that relation was established, he did not form friendships readily or without first coming to decisive conclusions as to the character and the worth of men. He estimated their merits or demerits with care and formed his conclusions with deliberation, but when he believed a man was worthy of his friendship his attachments were strong and his friendship loyal to the utmost degree. He had the confidence of his fellow Senators and they all respected him for his rugged integrity, his fairness and courtesy, and devotion to duty.

He was not a man of words, but rather of action. He was not an orator, but had a clear conception of what he wanted to say and present for the consideration of his audience, and he stated it concisely and in simple words with such clearness and force that those whom he addressed always understood him and were often convinced of the soundness of his views.

He did not speak often and addressed the Senate only when he had a purpose to accomplish. His fort and the secret of his success was his extraordinary common sense and the ability to apply it in a practical manner to the situation or the problem that confronted him. His judgment was as honest as it was sound. He had a grasp of business propositions and he brought his experience to bear on all legislation which affected the economic interest of the country.

His greatest services in the Senate were in the committee room, where, after all, the most effective work is done in the promotion and perfecting of wise legislation. The discussion of bills and policies in committees and the free exchange of opinions there bring out the merits or demerits of the measure in hand in a manner which can not be done in the open debate of the Senate. Those informal discussions call for a more complete knowledge of the subject in hand and more ability in presenting the merits of the measure and meeting the objections to it than the preparation and delivery of formal addresses in this Chamber. Were it not for the careful and laborious work of committees it is impossible to say how much unwise legislation would reach the statute books.

I am confident that earnest and devoted committee work is the best service that a Senator can render his people and his country. Senator BANKHEAD attended the meetings of his committees with great regularity and gave careful attention to all bills considered by them, and his views concerning them were always pertinent and valuable and aided much toward clearing up errors and perfecting legislation.

He was especially interested and gave great attention as a member of the Committee on Commerce to the development and improvement of the waterways of the country. His services to

his own State along these lines were marked and valuable, but they extended to all the waterways of the Nation, for he was broad and liberal in his policies and efforts to develop the interest of the entire country. He was deeply interested in public highways and accomplished more in developing a national system of improved highways perhaps than any other man who has been in the Senate for many years. He took great interest in our Postal System and did much to improve its economical administration and efficiency. He was deeply interested in agriculture and educational matters, and did splendid work in promoting legislation for the advancement of their interest.

He had a great reverence for the Constitution of the fathers and opposed all insidious efforts to undermine and violate its beneficent provisions. While not a lawyer, he thoroughly understood the great and underlying principles of our Government, and he lived up to his conceptions of them, consistently and fearlessly. He believed that the National Government was created by the States and had no powers but those that the States had delegated to it but, in the exercise of these powers, it was absolute. He believed that the Federal Government should be confined to the powers so expressly vested and those necessarily implied for their full and efficient exercise, but he at all times upheld the reserved rights and powers of the States and firmly resisted all encroachments upon them, believing in the sovereignty of the States in all local matters. He firmly believed and had faith in the great fundamental policies of his party and was ever ready to defend and maintain them. He never followed false gods or wild and impracticable heresies which have from time to time disturbed and afflicted our country, regardless of the temporary advantage which they seem to give, or the attractiveness or special benefits to be derived from them, and had an unutterable contempt for the timeserver and the opportunist. May we have more men of his courage, faith, and firmness—

Those who would bend the bow of JOHN H. BANKHEAD
Must gird their loins for unusual strength, and
Look aloft for faith and inspiration.

Mr. POMERENE. Mr. President, these splendid eulogies to this splendid man make us all feel, as we are, in the presence of a hallowed spirit. No finer tributes have ever been paid to a deceased Member of the Senate, and none have been more deserved.

It is always difficult to speak of a dead friend. When I first entered the Senate I was one of its youngest Members; Senator BANKHEAD one of its oldest. He was one of the Members to whom I was attracted. Of course, I had known of his public services. I felt for him almost the affection of a son for a father. He was my friend; I was his. We did not always agree, but differences of opinion did not lessen my ardent admiration for his fine qualities. He was big of body, big of heart, big of mind. He was always well poised. He never flew off at a tangent. He did not depend upon the judgment of others when deciding what to say or how to vote. He was his own master.

In this day and generation there is so little of charity for those who entertain different opinions that it is sometimes hard to get a just estimate of one's moral or mental makeup. To illustrate, some men affect to believe that anyone who adheres to the firmly established principles of democracy is a conservative if not a reactionary. Others do not hesitate to assert that anyone who looks forward to the further development of fundamental principles is a radical. Both are wrong. If I may assume to characterize our late friend, I would say of him that he was progressive without being radical and conservative without being reactionary. He was never ready to reject the established principles of our Government simply because they were old, or to accept as true strange doctrines simply because they were new. His feet were always on the ground; his head never above the clouds.

What a splendid heritage he has left to his family, his friends, his State, and his country. His life of almost four-score years was full of activity and service. He was the last of the distinguished Confederate soldiers to serve in the Senate. He cast his lot with his State during the Civil War, but when the war was over and the States were reunited no one dared question his loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. Thrice was he wounded while in the Confederate service.

His people loved to honor him. He represented Marion County in the general assembly of the State during the sessions of 1863, 1866, and 1867. He was a member of the State senate in 1876 and 1877. He was elected to the House of Representatives during the Fiftieth Congress and reelected 10 successive times. His service in the United States Senate began in 1907 and continued uninterrupted until the day of his death. During all of this time he was one of the real Congress-

men and one of the real Senators who always "the path of duty trod." It is no small compliment to be elected by a constituency to the House of Representatives for 10 consecutive times, and then to be transferred to the United States Senate and reelected for three consecutive times. Such honors come to but few men; and no man can receive them who is not indeed worthy.

The path to public favor is not a royal road. No man can enter it and maintain himself who bends to every breeze that blows. No matter what his views may have been, whether we agreed with them or not, we had to respect them as the views of the honest public servant. He served his immediate constituency well, but he served the whole country none the less. His services were not sectional, they were Nation wide.

He sought to serve his people, but he never surrendered his conscientious convictions. His conclusions were not reached by putting his ear to the ground to ascertain how many votes he would win or lose by a given course; they were the result of investigation and of reflection.

Senator BANKHEAD always had the courage of his convictions. He thought what he said and said what he thought, and by this manly course won and kept the confidence of his constituents and of his fellow citizens, whether North or South, East or West.

Others have spoken more in detail of his splendid service in the Senate. I shall not attempt to repeat it. He was not given to much speaking, but when he did speak it was out of the fullness of his heart, and with his thoughts fully matured. Much of our best legislation is in part his handiwork.

His death is a distinct loss to this Chamber, to his State, and to the Nation. Peace to his ashes!

Mr. DIAL. Mr. President, on March 1, 1920, JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD, citizen, soldier, patriot, and friend, and an honored Member of this body, knocked gently upon the door that leads into that mysterious realm beyond, and entered. The soul of Alabama's distinguished son had taken its flight from the mortal highway of life to the celestial highway leading to "the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns."

Though serving in both Houses of Congress for many years with honor and distinction, it is not of such service that I desire to speak to-day in the time allotted to me as much as it is to recall the many pleasing incidents that came to my knowledge concerning the life and character of Senator BANKHEAD and to touch upon a few of the special features which attracted me to him as we together passed along the highway of life. I shall therefore leave the record in Congress, or at least much of it, for others to dwell upon. I may say that his record has been made up and the book of life sealed until eternity.

It was in 1893 that I first met the late Senator from Alabama, at which time he was serving as a Member of the House, and it is with great pleasure that I may truthfully say that during all of these years our relations have been pleasant and cordial.

I will therefore not attempt to follow the entire congressional career of our late colleague, for that would be useless. What he strived for and what he accomplished in both Houses of Congress need but little exploitation at the hands of those who knew him and of his public and private record.

Born in the South and of the South in all that the word implies, Senator BANKHEAD, while believing firmly in the principles of the Government of the United States, answered the call to arms when his section went to war. He shouldered his musket, a young boy, and marched to the front, ready with the call of the early morning reveille to fight for his beloved Confederacy. And I may say, there was none stronger in his convictions, braver or more courageous or daring in the face of a hostile enemy, or more loyal to the South and all its traditions than he. During the years from 1861 to 1865 he was found always at the front and never in the rear. That was his position on every question that confronted him in life—leading the fight for what he thought was right.

I came to this body as a new Member in 1918, but even before this I had found that throughout the whole country there was deep interest in the Bankhead Highway, a magnificent roadway that would connect the great city of Washington with the smaller cities and towns of the South and West, as far as San Diego, Calif., the plan of such highway being the product of the Alabamian's brain. He saw into the future and realized that better roads mean quicker transportation, saving of loss of time in transit, larger loads of various commodities going from one section to another, and the use of the auto-truck to supplant the slow-moving farm horse or mule, meaning, in a word, an enlightened movement in favor of production, transportation, and selling problems of farm produce. There is also the greater problem of quicker transportation

between town and country home, linking the two in many material ways. Senator BANKHEAD conceived wisely when he began the great work of planning and seeing the construction of this great highway, and in the years to come it will be a monument to his great genius.

Let me say that when I came to Washington to take my seat as a Member of this body I traveled with my family from my home in South Carolina in an automobile along this very Bankhead Highway, and as I left mile after mile behind me I realized more and more what this great undertaking would mean in the years to come.

As a Member on this side of the Senate Chamber with Senator BANKHEAD and as a fellow member of the Committee on Post Offices, it was my pleasure to come in frequent contact with him and to watch the workings of his head and heart. I saw his work from day to day, and I saw him stand firm always for justice and right. Though of a quiet nature, speaking but seldom on the floor of this Chamber, and then not in the fashion of the forensic orator to catch the plaudits of the listening crowd, but in an earnest, sincere way, he was firm in his convictions when convinced that his proper line of action lay along a certain definite course.

I served with Senator BANKHEAD from the date of my entrance in this body until the time of his death, and there was none who more genuinely and sincerely felt the great loss at his taking away as I.

In all the years that I had the privilege of enjoying the friendship of the Alabama Senator I found him to be a man in every way. Indeed—

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again.

I wish to say a word concerning the South Carolina connections of the late Senator.

Mrs. Bankhead, his good wife, was a South Carolinian, her maiden name being Brockman, from Spartanburg County, the county next adjoining the one in which I live. She was closely related to many of the best people in that section. Among those of close kinship were the Moores, the Andersons, and others—all people of the very best standing in Spartanburg County. They are the pioneers in old Nazareth Presbyterian Church, a landmark for all that is good in religious life in that section of the county.

In addition to this the father of the late Senator, James Greer Bankhead, was a native of the old Union, S. C., district, settling at that place in 1818 and residing there until his death in 1861. Mrs. Susan Hollis, mother of the late Senator, was also born in the Darlington district of South Carolina, moving from that section with her parents to Alabama in 1822. These people have always been the leaders in all that is good and true and have led in the religious life and moral upbuilding in that part of South Carolina. I may say that the Moores, the Andersons, the Cleavelands, the Barrys, and others of the Nazareth Church section of Spartanburg County are leaving a generation which is in every way maintaining the high standard set by those who have already traveled the roadway of life and now sleep. Mrs. Bankhead was of these.

There was also another strong tie linking me to the Alabama Senator and which brought South Carolina and Alabama close together. The Hon. W. H. Perry, for many years a Representative in the House from my State and district, married one of Senator BANKHEAD's daughters, his father having been governor of South Carolina some years ago.

When the earthly work of our late colleague was done I had the honor of being made a member of the Senate party which attended his funeral in the little town of Jasper, Ala. I well remember the large and sympathetic crowd which had gathered from every part of the State to pay their last respects to their friend and statesman. The torrential rains which occurred at that time caused the funeral to be postponed. This gave me the opportunity of observing the beautiful floral tributes which had been brought to the church, and also the church itself, and I may say of the latter that I was surprised that so small a town could have so large and costly a structure, but it was typical of the deep religious sentiment which prevails in that section. These floral offerings attested in the most sympathetic manner the deep affection in which our late colleague was held by all alike. Those who attended the funeral were from every walk, including high State and Federal officials, farmers, business men, and others, all alike testifying by their presence their deep affection for their departed friend.

The funeral services were conducted by a lifelong friend of Senator BANKHEAD—Rev. James T. Morris, of the Methodist Church. Both he and the Senator were Confederate soldiers, and the venerable pastor spoke most feelingly of the long, cordial, and close relationship which had existed between them.

I remember also that about two years ago I was visiting in Montgomery, Ala., and was most hospitably shown over the capitol building in that city by a son-in-law of the late Senator, Mr. Thomas M. Owen, who was the custodian of archives and history, and who held a position of great respect, admiration, and honor among his home people. I was greatly interested in the many interesting things he showed me, and I shall always deeply appreciate his courtesy. Since that time I understand he, too, has passed over the river of life, and that his good wife has succeeded him in his work. It will thus be seen that Senator BANKHEAD in all of his connections and relations stood well to the front in everything that was worth while.

In conclusion I wish to say that Senator BANKHEAD, while holding strongly to his own views and opinions, was broad-minded and tolerant of the opinions of others. He loved peace above everything. He was willing to fight, and did fight when it was necessary, but was a firm believer in the pursuit of peaceful methods and kindly acts as opposed to open warfare. This kindly and big-hearted friend has left us.

He went, "not like the quarry slave, at night, scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approached his grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

And here I wish to say that just as our late friend and colleague planned a mortal highway—a highway upon which human feet might tread—there was likewise planned for him another highway over which he has now passed into that everlasting spirit world of the unknowable beyond.

After a life full of good works, a life full of love and kindness for family and friends, of justice and equity to his fellow man, and a divine reverence for God, tired with the burdens of life, but still ready to carry his burdens, God touched him and he slept.

Finally, we are reminded that—

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, Senator BANKHEAD and I were warm friends for more than 30 years—ever since I was a boy. I was in college with two of his sons and learned to know him well then, and he always treated me as if I was one of his boys, and frequently spoke of me in that affectionate way. When I came to the House he was one of the first to congratulate me, and was my friend and adviser while there. Later on, when I became a candidate for the Senate, in many ways he again demonstrated his friendship for me. After I was elected to this body he requested that I serve on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which he was chairman, and throughout the long years of our friendship, many of them close and intimate, I do not recall that there was ever a difference between us. He was at all times a safe adviser, and I turned to him often. As a friend he never hesitated or halted. He was ever ready to stand up four square. My association with him I shall never forget. His many acts of kindness toward me will ever live in my memory. It is a pity that a man like he was should have to die.

One of the most beautiful attributes of his character was shown in his home life. I do not know that I ever knew a man who adored his family as did Senator BANKHEAD. His high-minded and delightful wife, his attractive daughters, his splendid boys, and his lovely grandchildren, each and every one of them, were objects of almost his worship, and they adored him in the same way. It was an inspiration to visit in his home. His pride, while always modestly expressed, about his boys, all of whom have been wonderfully successful, literally knew no bounds.

In the War between the States Senator BANKHEAD entered into the Confederate service as a boy, and took an honorable, a courageous, and a conspicuous part, and came out a captain. When the war was over he accepted defeat like the man he was and gave unlimited allegiance and devotion to the flag of our common country. He never wavered in that devotion. He was at all times the highest and best type of the American citizen.

In politics, Senator BANKHEAD was almost without exception successful. He was successful because he deserved success. He was successful because he was a fighter. He was successful because he was a man of the highest principles, because there was nothing little or mean about him. He was a man of big body, big heart, big brain, and big soul. In his earlier days especially he was a campaigner of great ability. He was an excellent speaker and most diplomatic and engaging. He knew human nature as did few men. I recall an incident in one of his campaigns for Congress. In one of the counties of his district lived a very excellent and well-to-do farmer who

was quite powerful in politics. For some reason this farmer was very much opposed to the nomination of Senator BANKHEAD, and Senator BANKHEAD tried in every way he could to reach him, but without effect. One hot day in June he was riding by this farmer's home, and he saw the farmer plowing out in the field, so he got out of his buggy and went to the end of the row and waited for the farmer to get back. When he did so, Senator BANKHEAD told him he wanted to talk to him about politics. The old farmer was testy and said he did not want to hear anything about politics. He said he did not have time to talk, that he wanted to plow that cotton. Senator BANKHEAD said, "Hand me that plow." He took the plow and the reins, turned the mule around and started to sweep up the cotton, saying to the old farmer, "Now, you walk along the middle of the row with me and let me explain this matter to you, while I plow." The farmer walked with him about two rows and said, "All right, any politician that can plow cotton like you can have my vote," and he voted for and supported him as long as he lived.

So far as I know the only time he was ever defeated in any political contest was when he was defeated for Congress in 1906, after 20 years of splendid service in the House. Later on in the same year he was nominated as an alternate Senator from Alabama, and in June, 1907, was appointed Senator by reason of his majority vote in the primary for alternate Senator, so that his defeat for the House resulted happily in his coming to the Senate. This method of selecting Senators was quite unusual, and the only time I have ever known of its being employed. The facts were that Senators Morgan and Pettus, of Alabama, were very old men, and the State Democratic executive committee concluded that as either one of these Senators might suddenly die, it would be wise to let the people in a primary select their successors while they were yet alive.

An interesting thing happened between Senator BANKHEAD and myself in reference to this race for alternate Senator. In the spring of 1906 I was passing through Birmingham on my way to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Alabama. I happened to meet Senator BANKHEAD at the Morris Hotel. Only a short time before he had been defeated for Congress. I had read in the newspapers about the primary for alternate Senators, and I urged Senator BANKHEAD to make the race. He expressed great doubt about his ability to win. He seemed to think that because he had been defeated for Congress he did not have much show for an alternate senatorship. I told him that I believed the fact that he had been defeated, taken in connection with his record in Congress, would make the people of Alabama feel all the more kindly toward him. He went on down to the university commencement with me and while there held a meeting of his friends and announced his candidacy and won by a majority over all. He often afterwards told me that I had decided him to run.

Counting his service in both Houses Senator BANKHEAD was in Congress more than 32 years. His record in both Houses was one of great service to his State and to the Nation. He did more for the waterways of Alabama and those of the rest of the country, perhaps, than any other man. It was his service on the Rivers and Harbors Committee that gave him his first national fame. His work on water-power legislation added to that fame. In the Senate his great work was on the passage of laws giving Federal aid to road building. As chairman of the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee he did more than any other one man to bring about the passage of the laws that we now have on the statute books by which the National Government is cooperating with the various States to build up a splendid system of roads throughout the country. One of these great highways bears his name. As chairman of the Post Office Committee he was always fair and just, a stickler for the rights of the Government, and yet always liberal, and even generous, to the employees in the service. He took great pride in the Postal Service, and its remarkable growth in the last few years was in a great measure due to his careful supervision and to the excellent legislation that he fathered.

Mr. President, we all, I am sure, recall with the keenest pleasure his many delightful personal and social qualities. He had few enemies, none in this body, I believe. His friends were legion. He was courteous and fair and just to all, a man of great poise of character, with high ideals, honorable ambitions, fixed purposes, and as kind a heart as ever beat in a human being. He was an honor to his State and the Nation. In his life I honored and respected him, esteemed and loved him. In his death I felt, and still feel, the keenest sense of personal loss.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, the touching and tender words of commendation and praise by those who have served long with him in this body constitute the best proof of Senator BANKHEAD's high standing and popularity with his colleagues.

My colleague, Senator UNDERWOOD, in his speech has presented the important facts and events in the public career of Senator BANKHEAD, and I shall not undertake to repeat or discuss them in detail.

Every man who conquers his surroundings and rises superior to the forces that oppose him is not only a helpful example to the struggling youths of the country, but he is entitled to a prominent place on the scroll of those who achieve success, for after all only those who merit success should have their names listed in the catalogue of the great. Circumstances and peculiar conditions seem at times to thrust some men into the forefront of financial success or political prominence and power, and it frequently happens that we are unable to understand just why such a one was so favored by fortune. But, Mr. President, the man whose memory we honor to-day does not belong to that class.

In the field of stubborn conflict he earned every honor that came to him. He was in the true meaning of the term "a self-made man." I have always felt that that term was intended to tell the story of one who had known hardships and privations—one who had battled with adverse conditions and in spite of them had achieved success.

Senator BANKHEAD as a boy was one of these. In 1860, when the War between the States arrayed the people of the North and the people of the South on opposing sides, JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD took his place as a private in the ranks of the Confederate Army. He was three times wounded in battle. He participated in the settlement of the gravest and most momentous question that ever affected the national life of the country. In that conflict the indisputable status of the Union was finally and forever fixed. He lived to see the mingled blood of brothers North and South cement the sections in the bonds of an everlasting union. When the war was over he, like all of his surviving comrades, accepted in good faith the settlement of the sword, and from that time on to the day of his death he contributed to the upbuilding, advancement, and perpetuity of the American Union. At the end of the war he returned to his State and devoted himself bravely to the task of aiding and encouraging his people in restoring stable government under control of the white men of Alabama.

Mr. President, Senator BANKHEAD believed in the gospel of work and was himself an indefatigable worker. He entered the field of politics when a very young man. He was well trained for service in the Senate of the United States when selected by the people of Alabama to represent them in this body. He had served in both branches of the Alabama Legislature and before his election to a seat in this Chamber had been honored and in return had honored his constituents with 20 years of faithful service in the lower House of Congress. In his long journey up the road of years he was in a hand's reach of the seventy-ninth mile post when the death angel called him away. It must have been comforting to him to feel as he was passing off the stage of action that the record he had left behind was one of valuable service to his country.

In view of what has been said by those who have preceded me, I shall refer to only two great measures with which he was so intimately and signally associated. He was the prime mover in the matter of arousing the American people to the importance and necessity of entering upon a program of general road building in the United States, and he richly deserved the title of "father of the good-roads plan of America."

Mr. President, his achievement in opening the Warrior River to navigation and his constructive work on rivers and harbors in the State have linked his name for all time with waterway improvement in Alabama. His great achievements were due to his untiring energy, his great ability, and large experience, acquired through more than 30 years of legislative activities in the two branches of Congress.

Mr. President, Senator BANKHEAD left behind him a record of constructive work and practical achievement rarely equaled by any public servant of his day. All in all he was a remarkable character and had become an important and powerful factor in the affairs of his State and Nation. When the sad news of his death reached the people of Alabama there was sadness in every household, and when the beautiful casket that bore his mortal remains back to his home in Alabama arrived at Jasper people from all over the State had already assembled there to pay to him they esteemed so highly the tribute of their love. The floral offerings, which were exquisitely beautiful, of large variety, and in great abundance, were tender tokens and testimonials of a fond people's sorrow and love.

Mr. President, Senator BANKHEAD was a Christian patriot and he was a wise and useful statesman. He was a tender and devoted husband, a fond and affectionate father. When he succeeded Senator Morgan in this body, in speaking of the de-

ceased Senator's home life he gave a splendid description of himself when he said: "Senator Morgan's affectionate solicitude for the happiness of his household was beautiful in its tenderness."

Mr. President, his devoted, bright, cheerful, and lovely wife was the queen of his heart and home. She was the inspiring power and good angel that supported him through all the trials and vicissitudes of his long and useful career.

In the death of Senator BANKHEAD Alabama has lost one of her most distinguished and best-beloved citizens and the State and Nation have lost a big, brave, able, and faithful representative in the Senate of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolutions submitted by the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] at the beginning of these exercises are unanimously adopted.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, December 10, 1920, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 9, 1920.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father who art in heaven, possess us, we beseech Thee, with Thy spirit to guide us through whatever entangling alliances may arise in this new-born day, that we may quit ourselves like men charged with great responsibilities and prove ourselves worthy of Thy love and Fatherly care in the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER. By special order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order that no quorum is present. It is clear that there is no quorum present.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming moves a call of the House. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Baer	Emerson	Kitchin	Riddick
Bankhead	Evans, Nev.	Kreider	Riordan
Begg	Ferris	Leshner	Romjue
Bell	Flood	Loneragan	Rouse
Black	Freeman	Longworth	Rowan
Blackmon	Fuller, Mass.	Luhling	Ruby
Bland, Mo.	Gallagher	McArthur	Rucker
Boohar	Gallivan	McCulloch	Sanders, Ind.
Brinson	Gandy	McFadden	Sanders, La.
Browne	Ganly	McKenzie	Sanders, N. Y.
Caldwell	Godwin, N. C.	McLane	Sanford
Candler	Goodall	Maher	Scott
Cantrill	Goodwin, Ark.	Mooney	Scully
Christopherson	Graham, Pa.	Morin	Sears
Clark, Fla.	Hamill	Mott	Small
Classon	Hamilton	Murphy	Smith, Ill.
Cleary	Hernandez	Nelson, Wis.	Smith, N. Y.
Costello	Hersman	Nolan	Steele
Davey	Hill	Parker	Stevenson
Dempsey	Howard	Patterson	Stines
Dent	Igoe	Perlman	Sullivan
Donovan	James, Mich.	Phelan	Tague
Doolling	Johnson, Ky.	Pou	Thomas
Drane	Johnson, S. Dak.	Rainey, J. W.	Venable
Dunbar	Kennedy, Iowa	Reed, N. Y.	Welty
Ellsworth	King	Reed, W. Va.	Wilson, Ill.

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and twenty-seven Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts moves to dispense with further proceedings under the call. The question is on agreeing to that motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN] is entitled to one hour in which to address the House.